

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

Mr. G. von Gossnitz having taken charge of the Government Press during the absence of Dr. J. Mott Smith, all business communications are hereby requested to be sent to him.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1899.
BY AUTHORITY.

MA. A. SMITH has been appointed Road Supervisor for the district of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, in accordance with section 166 of the Civil Code.

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 24, 1898, it was
Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request by Circular letter, and advertisement in the Hawaiian Gazette and the Office of all managers of plantations, ministers of religion, and others having authority and influence, to cause a general vaccination to take place, each in his own neighborhood, the Board assisting by all means in their power.

WHEREAS, Samuel N. Castle, President of the Board of Trustees of the Makiki Family School, and Charles B. Bishop, Secretary thereof, have duly represented to this Department, at a meeting of the members of the corporation of the Makiki Family School, held at Honolulu on the 11th day of September, 1898, it was voted unanimously that the said corporation should be dissolved, and
Whereas the said Samuel N. Castle and Charles B. Bishop have petitioned that the said corporation may be dissolved, and have further presented a certificate, and have in all respects complied with section 1439 of the Civil Code, and have further represented that the said corporation has no debt.

Nonetheless, all persons are hereby required to make known any objection that they may have to the dissolution of the said corporation, on or before Saturday, the 30th of January, 1899.

FERD. W. HUTCHINSON,
Minister of the Interior.

HONOLULU WATER WORKS.

RATES AND REGULATIONS ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1ST, 1899.

SECTION 1. For every private house or store, where water is used for drinking, and washing purposes only, \$10 per annum.
SECTION 2. For every private house or store, where water is used for domestic purposes only, viz: cooking, bathing, drinking and washing, \$15 per annum.
SECTION 3. For every hotel or boarding-house, where water is used for domestic purposes only, \$20 per annum.
SECTION 4. For every hotel or boarding-house, where water is used for irrigation as well as for domestic purposes, \$35 per annum.
SECTION 5. For every mill or private house, where water is used for irrigation as well as for domestic purposes, \$25 per annum.
SECTION 6. For every store or house and lot, of more than half an acre of land, and not more than an acre, where water is used for irrigation, as well as for domestic purposes, \$35 per annum.
SECTION 7. For every mill and machine-shop, where water is used to supply a steam boiler, for each steam engine of four-horse power or less, \$30 per annum; and for each additional horse-power, \$5 per annum.
SECTION 8. For every mill or machine-shop, where water is used for manufacturing, or other purposes, to be charged as per special agreement.

SECTION 9. For all lots where there are several houses, where more than one family resides, each house will be charged as provided in sections 1 and 2.
SECTION 10. The sum of \$10 will be charged for each fountain, in addition to the rates above mentioned.

SECTION 11. The above rates are payable semi-annually in advance.
SECTION 12. Water supplies to shipping: under 300 barrels, 15¢ per barrel; all over 300 barrels, 10¢ per barrel.
SECTION 13. Any person found supplying his neighbor with water under the above rates, or found running water for irrigation purposes after the time above specified, will forfeit the unexpired term of his water privilege.

SECTION 14. In all cases of fire, those persons having irrigation water privileges, are expected to immediately shut off their water, under the penalty of losing their privilege.
SECTION 15. No one but the person appointed by the Superintendent will be allowed to tap the main or branch pipes.
SECTION 16. All applications for water privileges must be made to the Superintendent of Water-Works.

THOS. LONG,
Superintendent of Water-Works.

Approved,
FERD. W. HUTCHINSON,
Minister of the Interior.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1898.
SIR:—At a meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 24th instant, I was instructed to request "all Managers of Plantations, Ministers of Religion, and others having authority and influence, to cause a general vaccination to take place, each in his own neighborhood, the Board assisting by all means in their power."

I have now the honor to request your assistance in carrying out the objects of the Board, and to inform you that if you are willing to help so good a cause, and will communicate with myself or any Member of the Board, I can and will supply vaccine matter will be sent to you.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant, FERD. W. HUTCHINSON,
Minister of the Interior.

METHOD OF PERFORMING THE OPERATION.
Puncture a vaccine vesicle, on the 7th, 8th or 9th day after the operation, with a lancet, and having taken up a portion of the lymph on its point, stretch that portion of the lymph on the left hand, and place the point of the needle on the inside of the patient's arm, just below the elbow, on a spot of skin beneath the skin, and let it remain there for a few seconds, the less blood drawn the better.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR VACCINATION.
SECTION I. In order to start a vaccination from the crust, break it up with a brightly polished knife and add a drop of a few drops of water on a perfectly clean piece of glass or porcelain, cut it into small pieces while in contact with the water, and by continual rubbing reduce it to a homogenous fluid pulp. In this state it is ready to be used for vaccination.
SECTION II. Begin by vaccinating from 3 to 4 healthy children, or adults who have not been previously vaccinated.
SECTION III. Make from 5 to 6 punctures on each arm, so as to insure at once a full supply of lymph.

SECTION IV. Vaccination should only be carried on (if possible) by means of lymph taken from the living arm directly, and transmitted from it. None but well developed vesicles should be used.

SECTION V. For the purposes of vaccination, the operator, on the 7th or 8th day following the vaccination, should pick out 3 or 4 children or healthy persons not previously vaccinated to furnish material for the next vaccination day. It is desirable that two young children should not be vaccinated at once, therefore, if a larger number than appears desirable for keeping up the material present themselves on the same occasion, they should be requested to come again on the next, or third day following; the best being, to keep up a fresh and successive supply of lymph, and not to exhaust at once the material.

SECTION VI. It is also desirable that the names of the persons vaccinated be entered in a book, and that all persons be required to re-appear in one week, when, if the operation is successful, it should be so stated opposite to the original entry.
SECTION VII. Children should be re-vaccinated until the operation takes effect; adults who have been vaccinated before, need to be vaccinated only once only from the fresh lymph.

Very soon after the insertion of the lymph, a little redness arising from the wound may generally be seen in the spot; this disappears, nothing being left but a slight trace of the puncture. On the 3d or 4th day, a slight elevation, perceptible to the finger nail, and a little redness to the eye. By the 5th day, a small vesicle has formed, containing a colorless, transparent and viscid fluid. This gradually enlarges, and by the end of the 7th day, the vesicle is well formed, round or oval, with a shining appearance. On the 8th day, the vesicle slightly border of redness spreads in all directions, and generally increases until the 10th day, the vesicle at the same time enlarging, becoming gorged with its fluid contents (the lymph), especially at the circumference. It is at this stage, and at its height, and during this period, there is usually an uneasy feeling of burning, itching and tension, and the patient, if a child, is apt to be restless and fretful. On the 10th day, the disease begins to decline, and on the 12th, the vesicle has considerably extended, and the redness becomes faint. On the 13th, the lymph has become purulent; on the 14th, the pock has dried into a yellowish brown crust, and by the end of the 15th day, a darker color, and near the end of the third, or during the fourth week, separates from the skin, leaving an open, circular scar, which is at first deep and livid, but in the end rises to the level of the skin, and becomes of a lighter color than the original cuticle, and characterized by numerous little depressions.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:
SIR:—The undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of Your Majesty's subjects, held in this city, on the evening of Saturday, December the twenty-sixth, in obedience to the instructions of the said meeting, beg respectfully to represent to Your Majesty as follows:

That the above meeting was called to take into consideration the recent action of the Board of Health, in permitting the entry into this port of the steamer *Idaho*, on Monday last, the 21st inst., with an undoubted case of small-pox on board, the same having been previously made known by the Port Physician to the members of the aforesaid Board.

That subsequently to the entry into this port as aforesaid, the steamer was allowed to come alongside the wharf, discharge her mails and cargo, and to disembark her cabin passengers; and that the crew of the said steamer were also known to have been on shore, on the evening of the 24th inst., and to have been afterwards arrested and confined in the station house, the said action of the Board of Health being in direct violation of the laws of this Kingdom, and of the results of the permission of said vessel to enter this port; the individual afflicted with the small-pox also being permitted to remain on board for forty-eight hours before being removed from said vessel.

In the opinion of the meeting which this committee now represents, the above proceedings on the part of the Board of Health were calculated to do serious injury to the health of Your Majesty's subjects, as well as to injure the reputation of this port in the commercial markets of other countries with which this country has business relations.

In view of the deplorable mortality produced by this self same disease, in Your Kingdom, in the memorable year of 1835, the meeting were of the unanimous opinion that the action and doings of the aforesaid Board of Health in the premises, were contrary to their duties under the laws, and utterly in conflict with their high duty as conservators and guardians of the health and safety of Your Majesty's liege and loyal subjects.

Therefore the above named meeting did instruct the undersigned, their committee, Your Majesty's humble petitioners, respectfully to petition Your Majesty, that Your Majesty might be disposed, in Your most Gracious Pleasure, to remove from office as members of the aforesaid Board of Health, the present members thereof, and to direct the necessary precautions against the spread of small-pox; that he is aware that the Board of Health has been for some time past taking active measures to prevent the introduction and spread of this disease, and hopes the People will second their efforts by carefully attending to the duty of vaccination, each for himself, his family, friends and neighbors.

His Majesty further commands me to say, that with regard to the case on board the *Idaho* referred to in your petition, dated Dec. 28, has been laid before him, in which you set forth that you are a Committee of a Public Meeting, held at Honolulu on the 26th; and that you are desirous to have the action of the Board of Health, in permitting the steamer *Idaho*, on the 21st instant, to enter the port, having an undoubted case of small-pox on board, which case had been previously made known to the Board of Health, was calculated seriously to endanger the health of the people, etc., and thereupon you, under the protection of the said meeting, pray that the members of the said Board may be removed from office.

His Majesty directs me to say that the health of the people is always the subject of the greatest personal solicitude to himself, and that he is much gratified to know that the action of the Board of Health in the premises, was calculated to do serious injury to the health of Your Majesty's subjects, as well as to injure the reputation of this port in the commercial markets of other countries with which this country has business relations.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
FERD. W. HUTCHINSON,
Minister of the Interior.

HONOLULU, Dec. 30th, 1898.
SIR: I have the honor to transmit a letter which I have received from a British subject, now in quarantine, and I request that the Board of Health will be good enough to explain the grounds on which he is detained.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
FERD. W. HUTCHINSON,
Minister of the Interior.

QUARANTINE GROUND.
Honolulu, 28th December, 1898.
SIR: I have the honor to forward to you a complaint which I wish to make, relative to my being detained in quarantine, and trust that you will have the kindness to forward the same to the proper authorities.

The complaint to which I allude is as follows, viz: "That since I arrived at Honolulu, in the steamer *Idaho*, on the 21st inst., I have been detained in quarantine, contrary to custom in such cases, as this detention has not been general, and as I have never been ill since I left San Francisco."

In order to explain my complaint, I beg to state as follows, viz: On the 9th inst., I left San Francisco in the steamer *Idaho*, and about three days before we reached Honolulu, the sailors were removed from the forecastle to the steerage, in order that the former might be converted into a hospital for two sick people, one a Chinese woman, (a steerage passenger), the other a pantryman, who ate, slept, and performed his duties, a part forbidden to the steerage passengers, but used by those in the steerage.

On the 21st inst., the steamer *Idaho* arrived in Honolulu, and was placed in quarantine, when, to my surprise, an order was given to allow the first class passengers, Captain and Purser to leave the ship, but to detain all the others.

This order appeared to me most extraordinary, but as no one came to inspect us, or to speak to us on the subject, I had no means of making a complaint.

The reasons above alluded to are these: First, that no sickness had existed among the steerage passengers; that of the Chinese woman being merely an eruption on the face. Second, that the sole case of small-pox occurred with a pantryman, who ate, slept, and performed his duties, in a part of the vessel appropriated to first class, but forbidden to steerage passengers; this man having been seized with illness while cutting bread for the saloon passengers, after which he remained ill, in his sleeping place for three or four days before he was removed to the forecastle.

Third, that the saloon passengers were allowed to go ashore, and to take their baggage, notwithstanding that the former lived all where the sickness broke out, as shown to me; that they daily associated with us in many cases, some even going into the steerage to visit the sick Chinese woman; and that their spare baggage was in the steerage, mixed with ours, and used daily by us and the sailors as seats and tables.

Fourth, that on the 20th, I saw the Captain, Purser and chief steward go into the forecastle to visit the sick people, and yet the two former were allowed to go ashore, and the chief steward, who was in constant attendance on the sick man, lived all among the saloon passengers.

Fifth, that a sick steerage passenger, a Portuguese, has, I am informed, been allowed to land.

I trust that I have shown sufficient cause of complaint for being subjected to a detention so partial and so unjust, as it is evident from my statement, (all of which can be proved), that the laws of quarantine have been broken by the fact of the first class passengers and their baggage, the Captain, Purser, and sick steerage passenger being allowed to go ashore, so that my detention is, in my opinion, illegal, and open to redress.

I beg to state that I am an English traveler, visiting foreign countries by special permission obtained in England, and that this unwarrantable detention puts me to great inconvenience, more especially as I am now in a house not weather-proof, so that all my baggage will be destroyed, and sickness must break out, if more rain comes.

I trust, therefore, that you will have the kindness to forward my complaint to the proper authorities, in order to effect my release from quarantine without further delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. ROCKWELL,
To H. B. M. Consul, Honolulu.

BUREAU OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
Honolulu, Dec. 31st, 1898.
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a letter from yourself dated yesterday, enclosing another from a British subject, signed R. Rockwell, "now in quarantine, and requesting that the Board of Health will be good enough to explain the grounds on which he is detained."

In reply, I have the honor to state that the steamer *Idaho* arrived off the port on Sunday evening, the 20th inst., and reported to the pilot who boarded her, (and who is charged with the duties of Health Officer), that there was one of the crew ill with some disease which the Captain supposed to be small-pox. On this information, the pilot had the vessel anchored outside the harbor, and instantly communicated with the proper authorities on the subject. The Port Physician boarded the steamer on the next morning at daylight, and communicated with myself as President of the Board of Health.

He informed me that there was an undoubted case of small-pox on board, in the third or fourth day of the eruption. On receipt of this information, the members of the Board were notified to convene at 9 o'clock, A. M., which they did, and after giving the matter full consideration, they determined that the ship should be allowed to come alongside the wharf, to discharge her cargo, alongside the Captain and Mail Agent to visit the shore on the necessary duties of the ship, with the proviso that they should dress themselves in new clothes, and deputing myself, as one of the medical members of the Board, to visit the vessel, and exercise whatever discretion might appear advisable for the landing of the passengers.

The Port Physician (Dr. McKibben, Jun.), and myself went on board, and found that the steamer had made a passage of little over 11 days from San Francisco; that the diseased man (one of the crew connected with the pantry), on the fourth day out of port, complained of being ill; that three days afterwards, he showed an eruption on his face, when the Captain had him instantly removed forward, and on visiting the patient we found him in the most forward department of the ship. This was divided into two by a partition, but we found also one man and one woman, steerage passengers, in the department. Seeing this state of things, Dr. McKibben and myself, after consultation, thought it imprudent to permit the steerage passengers to mix amongst our people, as there might be a probability that the miasm of the disease had been communicated to some of them, but that the cabin passengers might be allowed to go ashore on putting on clothes not previously worn on board. Subsequently, proper measures were used, or such as appeared so to the Board, for the necessary cleaning of the baggage.

the Board of Health did not consider itself authorized to allow of the landing of the steerage passengers from the vessel. The Board had neither wish nor desire to make a distinction in their treatment otherwise than in the interest of our people, to whom they are responsible, and bound to protect at all hazards.

Personally, I am sorry that Mr. Rockwell should have been exposed to the inconvenience of which he complains, and should be happy to relieve him, did it lie within the scope of my duties or my authority.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant.
(Signed) FERD. W. HUTCHINSON,
President of the Board of Health,
JAMES H. WOODHOUSE, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Commissioner, &c., &c.

We frequently hear and see the expression that "public men are public property," and if habit did not blunt one's appreciation of the wonderful, it would be sometimes marvellous to see what ideas of the rights of individuals in and to this public property, those in whose mouths this aphorism is most often found, seem to have. Because public buildings are public property, and differ from the kind of property spoken of, inasmuch as they are positively owned by the public, no one thinks that individuals have a right to bedaub them with mud, obstruct their means of usefulness to the public, dig specimen bricks out of them, or in general to deface and abuse them. The public acts of public men are public property, and being matters of interest to the public are fair and legitimate objects of discussion and comment, whether that comment be favorable or adverse.

So likewise, one who lives in the public eye, makes his public mode of life, by which he is meant his ordinary bearing towards his fellow men, a fair subject of criticisms, and so far as he is removed from obscurity and is more marked among his fellow citizens, more observed, and therefore more a matter of interest to them, he and his character and acts may be considered fair marks of comment. But the impression that seems to attain in some minds, that because a man has public employment, or is a candidate for public office, therefore he is justly an object or subject of backbiting or aspersions, is not quite correct. The public instructors of morality, from the pulpit or rostrum, would hardly venture the proposition that it was less a sin to bear false witness against one holding public position, either high or low, than against a merchant's solvency or integrity, a nation's or a maiden's chastity, or a clergyman's or physician's general propriety of conduct.

We even venture to put forth the idea that one who states himself to be true, not knowing it to be so, or perhaps not caring whether it is true or not, is equally guilty in point of veracity, or rather want of it, as he who deliberately asserts a falsehood; and ought it not to be the idea that a public man's character is public property, so that every one should be interested in it, to see that it is not unjustly assailed, but that he and the public get the full advantage of that property.

One's thoughts are naturally directed to this subject in looking over the newspapers from the United States during the "campaign" for the Presidential election. Not that the candidates have been assailed with more vituperation than is usual—on the contrary, it may be said that they got off rather lightly. The *Nation*, a paper which we can recommend to our readers as one of the very best which comes to hand, says that "the way Mr. Colfax escapes is something wonderful, and proves his popularity to be almost unprecedented." The same paper says that the only charge brought against him is, "That of having—in order to receive another visitor who sent in his card on a 'silver waiter'—embroidered a soldier who had asked for an interview. The soldier had been previously requested by a newspaper editor to deposit his card on the same evidence of wanton luxury, but the veteran, not having his card-case about him, refused to comply, and the snobbish Colfax, disgusted with his vulgarity, hastily returned to convey with him the story Mr. Colfax disposed of by a peremptory denial, and added that he never owned a 'silver waiter.' Disheartened by the result of this first attempt, the party troubadours have ever since let him severely alone."

The same paper—after recounting the absurd stories circulated regarding "Gen. Grant's having stolen a Shetland pony—on one occasion—his boy rides, with two black grooms behind him; and on another, a silver tea-set, which Mrs. Grant and herself habitually use, at their residence in Washington;" and to Gen. Blair's having sliced off somebody's nose with a carving-knife makes the following very happy remarks about the habit and art of newspaper lying: "The *Chicago Tribune* is displeased with us for not marking, in our account of campaign stories, the source of the information. We are sorry to hear of the Tribune's displeasure, but we shall do nothing of the kind. Let us say, in the second place, however, that if, as instruments of persuasion, campaign stories do not count for much, one party is as much to blame as the other. The great reason why our stories of Blair's drunkenness do not produce much effect, is that some of us who now tell them told similar stories of other men's drunkenness before we were nominated. Now, the public at large do not believe, as some newspapers appear to believe, we need not say we do not include the *Chicago Tribune* in the number—that it is the power of a political convention to change the moral order of the universe, and make it all right to lie about one man, and all wrong to lie about another; so, having discovered that much one party is as much to blame as the other. The great reason why our stories of Blair's drunkenness do not produce much effect, is that some of us who now tell them told similar stories of other men's drunkenness before we were nominated. 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